America's

FUTURE

A Weekly Review of News, Books and Public Affairs

GOOD AIRING NEEDED

Sparked by what has come to be called 'the muzzling of the military' - that is, the gagging of anti-communist officers - and by the treatment of General Walker who recently resigned from the Army - a sub-committee of the Senate Armed Services Committee will shortly begin a study of this whole subject. It is hoped that it will be complete and exhaustive because, in the meantime, several very strange episodes raise questions as to just what goes on.

General Walker, as you know,

got in trouble with the powers-that-be because he was trying to instruct his troops in Germany about the aims and techniques of the communist conspiracy. General Walker did not retire from the Army, though he could have done so and drawn the retirement pay which he accumulated during his 30-year career. He resigned and thus gave up all retirement benefits so that he could speak his mind freely.

But last week a meeting was held in New York at which one of the speakers was another

former Army general - Brig. -Gen. Hugh B. Hester. General Hester, however, is a retired general. He spoke at a meeting of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. General Hester has quite an impressive pro-communist record. He thinks Fidel Castro is a great 'humanist;' he blames the United States, not Soviet Russia, for the Berlin crisis; he wants the House Un-American Activities Committee abolished. General Hester has a right to express his views. But as a retired general he has drawn nearly \$100,000 in retirement pay from the U.S. Army, which he quit 10 years ago saying he was 'fed up' with it.

Perhaps there's nothing much the Pentagon cando about General Hester. But last month

an Air Force plane was provided to fly a lady named Vera M. Dean to the Air Force School at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. Mrs. Dean, who for years has guided the Foreign Policy Association in issuing material that nearly always finds something good in Communist Russia and its policies, was taken to the Air Force School to make a speech and lead a discussion. A left-wing apologist for Soviet Russia like Mrs. Dean is turned loose on an Air Force School, but anti-communist officers are forbidden to use phrases like 'Soviet infiltration throughout the world.' No wonder the American people are determined that the Senate Committee give a good airing to this whole subject.

HAZARDOUS TRAPS

You have probably noted that despite the rising sense of disgust in the United States with the United Nations there are those who contend that the UN must be saved at all costs - the costs, of course, to be borne by the American taxpayers. One of their arguments is that even if the United Nations is only a debating society, it is

better to talk than to fight. This argument ignores or overlooks a basic danger to American institutions which is involved in our entanglement in that futile organization. A recent move in the UN, which did not get much attention from the general public, is a graphic illustration of two hazardous traps we face if we stay in the UN.

FUTURE

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One represents an inherent threat to American rights. The other is the manner in which our membership in the UN forces us into a role of world-busybody — a sure way to get a person or a nation hated and despised.

The episode involves South Africa. The government of South Africa is controlled by the descendants of white Dutch pioneers who settled the country and built it to its present eminence. The South African government has an internal policy of racial segregation. We do not have to approve such a policy. Americans as individuals can condemn it to their heart's content. But any fair-minded American will admit that the

policy is strictly the business of South Africa, just as American internal policies are strictly the business of Americans.

But South Africa, like the United States, is a member of the United Nations. Also enioving membership in the UN is a big batch of new African nations. And these new African nations are gunning for South Africa's head. They want to throw her out of the United Nations because of her policy of racial segregation. Some of these African nations do not come into court with clean hands, because they themselves practice racial discrimination in reverse. That is, their black leaders are as prejudiced against whites, if not more so, as the white South Africans are against blacks. In fact, some of these new African leaders even practice discrimination against certain groups of their own people because they belong to a different tribe. But because these new partially-savage African nations now hold the balance of power in the UN, a great, free nation like the United States feels it must appease them. So while we opposed their move to throw South Africa out of the United Nations, our representative said we would back a resolution urging all governments to take what he called 'separate and collective action' to get South Africa to end its policy. That, of course, puts us squarely in the role of an international busybody interfering in the internal affairs of another nation.

TWO-WAY STREET

But much more seriously, it puts us squarely in the path of that old but nonetheless true saving that 'whatis sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' Let's look at another side of this dangerous meddling. We will see that it is not a one-way street. One of our established policies, and a jealously guarded right, is freedom of the press. But there are nations in the world which do not consider a free press either a good thing or a wise national policy. It goes without saying that this is true in the communist countries. but it is also true in some countries outside the communist orbit. However, while we deplore a government-owned or controlled press, we realize that this is the internal business of the nations involved and that it can be changed or corrected only by their own people.

But suppose one of these nations, or a group of them, decides that the free press

in America is a danger to 'world tranquility' or 'world peace' - that our newspapers stir up world tensions by reporting the truth and saving what they please about international problems. Suppose these nations propose a resolution in the United Nations to censure the United States. or to eject us from the UN, or to gang up on us to force us to do away with our free press. How do we fight such a move in the United Nations when we ourselves have joined in an effort to dictate the internal policy of another nation like South Africa? Oh, but you say, how can you couple a good thing like a free press with a bad thing like racial segregation? That is not the point. The point is the principle involved the principle of allowing and joining with an international busybody organization like the UN in interfering with the internal policies of a member nation.

Incidentally, the example

of the United Nations trying to force us to do away with our free press is not nearly as farfetched as it sounds. One of those UN decrees that has been knocking around the world for years, and which our UN propagandists work hard to get us to sign, is something called the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. And in that Declaration is a provision which, if

we should ever agree to it, could very well mean the end of a free press in America.

As so many Americans are coming to realize now, the only safe solution to these serious entanglements - in fact, the surest way to protect our hard-won natural rights from assaults by those ignorant of freedom's meaning - is to get the United States out of the UN.

Foregoing items covered in Mutual network broadcast 11/19/61

MOST SIGNIFICANT LESSON

(Editor's Note: It has been pointed out by close students of the American State Department that its so-called lower echelon bureaucracy, on which the higher-ups must depend for information and facts, has become entrenched and unchanging. There is therefore special current significance in the recent findings of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security with regard to one phase of the famous Bang-Jensen case. We print below excerpts from this revealing report as it affects the U.S. State Department.)

"In November 1956, immediately after the suppression of the Hungarian revolution, Bang-Jensen was approached by a Soviet national, either a member of the Secretariat or of the UN delegation, who claimed to have proof that the Soviets had important agents in the UN Secretariat and that they had also penetrated

American intelligence. The Soviet national wished to turn this information over to the American authorities and to receive assurance of asylum if he defected. Apparently several other Soviet nationals were ready to defect with him.

"The would-be defector asked that his information be

conveyed directly to the President, or, if this were not possible, to Mr. Allen Dulles. He did not wish this information to go through regular channels because of his conviction that American intelligence was infiltrated.

"The several communications of the State Department on the subject of Bang-Jensen make the following points:

"Bang-Jensen reported on the matter, in general terms, to Mr. James Barco, counselor to the American delegation. Mr. Barco 'attempted to ascertain the nature and details of the information which Mr. Bang-Jensen asserted he had in his possession.' He urged Bang-Jensen to convey his information to Ambassador Lodge, but Bang-Jensen was unwilling to convey his information to anyone but Allen Dulles.

"The memorandum which Mr. Barco finally submitted to the Department of State stated that Bang-Jensen claimed to have information relating to Soviet control of certain important members of the UN Secretariat, and that he wished to convey this information directly to Mr. Allen Dulles. According to the Department of State, however, Mr. Barco's memorandum said nothing about Soviet defectors

nor could Mr. Barco recall any mention of defectors.

"There were a number of meetings between Bang-Jensen and Barco -according to Bang-Jensen, a total of eight meetings from November 1956 to June 1957.

"Mr. Barco's memorandum to the Department of State did not go forward until March 7, 1957. Bang-Jensen's request for a meeting with Mr. Dulles was not brought to Mr. Dulles' attention until May 3. The substance of Mr. Barco's memorandum was communicated at the same time to the FBI.

"Since this was a highly sensitive matter involving the United Nations, both the CIA and the FBI took the stand that they could not act without higher authorization from the State Department. The only action called for was a simple suggestion from the State Department to Mr. Allen Dulles that he listen to what Bang-Jensen had to say. But for some reason this suggestion was not forthcoming. The result was that nothing was done.

"From the standpoint of national security, the entire record in dealing with Bang-Jensen's request must be considered a lamentable example of procrastination and indecision. Matters such as this cannot be permitted to wait for months or even weeks before a simple decision is made to receive the information. If Bang-Jensen spoke to Mr. Barco for the first time in November 1956, then his information should have been taken within a matter of days - either by Mr. Dulles personally, or else by a senior deputy if such an arrangement was acceptable to Bang-Jensen.

"The need for immediate response in such situations is one of the most significant lessons to be learned from the tragedy of Bang-Jensen.

"In the light of past experience, it would be folly

to deal lightly with or to treat as a cock-and-bull story all information relating to Soviet infiltration of American intelligence or the American Government or of the United Nations. Conversely. it would be prudent to assume that the Kremlin, having mounted the most massive infiltration operation in history, always has at least a sprinkling of infiltrees in various agencies of the American Government and in the UN and other international bodies.

"It would be prudent to assume this, to be constantly alert to the danger, and to maintain the most energetic surveillance against it."

REASON ENOUGH

"The battle plans, troop and weapon deployment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the United Nations forces in Korea, had to be made known to the UN military

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staff committee. Chairman of that committee was a Soviet general...It has been correctly said that the American boys who gave their lives in this hopeless conflict were led to their deaths by the UN. This alone should be reason enough for all patriotic Americans to insist that the United States get out of the UN - and that the UN get out of the U.S."

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